

VIAGGIO DI LAMBERTO LORIA  
NELLA PAPUASIA ORIENTALE

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XVII.

ADDITIONS TO OUR KNOWLEDGE  
OF THE CICADIDAE OF NEW GUINEA  
BY W. L. DISTANT

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Since I completed my Monograph of the "Oriental Cicadidae" in which I included all the then described species from New Guinea, Dr. L. Loria has made many captures on that Island which have been submitted to me for identification by Dr. Gestro.

These have proved to be almost all undescribed species, showing that the Cicadan fauna of New Guinea has a very distinct specific character of its own. I use the word "specific" advisedly, for the genera as a rule are found throughout the Malayan region.

The genera *Poecilopsaltria* and *Platypleura* which have a wide distribution eastward as far as the Moluccas, are still unrecorded from New Guinea. One of the greatest novelties in this collection is an exceeding large species of the genus *Pomponia*. I have also been compelled to found a new genus.

1. *Cosmopsaltria Loriae*, n. sp. — Head and thorax above brownish-olivaceous; eyes, area of the ocelli; two central fasciae, the incisures, two discal spots, sublateral and posterior margins, and a streak on the anterior lateral margins of pronotum; two anterior obconical spots, on each side of which are three small lineate spots, and the posterior disk of mesonotum pale castaneous. Head and thorax beneath and legs olivaceous, the face pale greenish; apex of the rostrum, anterior and intermediate

tarsi, spines and extreme apices of posterior tibiae and tarsal claws dark castaneous; anterior and intermediate tibiae tinged with castaneous; opercula ochraceous; abdomen beneath brownish-ochraceous, the abdominal appendages olivaceous.

Tegmina and wings pale hyaline, the venation olivaceous shaded with dark castaneous; tegmina with the bases and apices of the apical areas infuscated, the bases transversely, the apices longitudinally as a series of marginal spots.

The pronotum has a small distinct blunt tooth on anterior lateral margin; the rostrum reaches the extremities of the posterior coxae; the opercula extend to the apex of the fifth abdominal segment, are slightly sinuate outwardly, obliquely concave apically.

Leng. excl. tegm. ♂ 33 millim.; exp. teg. 110 millim.

*Hab.* British New Guinea; Paumomu Riv. (Loria).

This species is allied to *C. capitata*, Dist. from which it differs by the longer opercula and more oblique apices to the same. *C. capitata* was also taken at Dorey by Dr. Beccari.

2. ***Cosmopsaltria mimica***, n. sp. — Head and thorax above olivaceous; area of the ocelli black; margins of eyes; two central fasciae, the incisures, two discal spots and a streak on anterior lateral margins of pronotum; two contiguous obconical spots, on each side of which are two very small lineate spots and a discal fascia to mesonotum; a spot in front of anterior angles of the basal cruciform elevation dark castaneous. Abdomen above castaneous with a faint central darker longitudinal fascia, and more or less greyishly pilose. Head, thorax beneath, and legs pale olivaceous, the tibiae, tarsi and apex of rostrum castaneous; abdomen beneath and opercula ochraceous.

Tegmina hyaline with an olivaceous tinge; the venation olivaceous, here and there tinged with fuscous; the bases and apices of the apical areas darkly infuscated, the bases transversely, the apices longitudinally in a series of marginal spots. Wings hyaline, the venation olivaceous.

The rostrum reaches the base of posterior coxae; the opercula which extend to the apical margin of the sixth abdominal seg-

ment are outwardly concavely sinuate near base, sub-acutely rounded at apex and moderately straight inwardly; the body is very broad and robust; the anterior-lateral margins of the pronotum have a very small obscure, blunt tooth, directed posteriorly; the tegmina are broad.

Leng. excl. tegm. 34 millim.; exp. tegm. 110 millim.

*Hab.* British New Guinea, Moroka (Loria).

This species must systematically be placed near the preceding one here described. By the markings of the tegmina it much resembles *Pomponia graecina*, Dist. a Bornean species.

3. *Cosmopsaltria atra*, n. sp. — Body above and beneath, legs, and opercula, black; the eyes, tympana and opercula slightly paler in hue.

Tegmina and wings subhyaline, slightly infuscated, the venation piceous; the bases of the second, third, and fifth apical areas slightly infuscated, and a series of small fuscous marginal spots situate on the apices of the apical veins.

The rostrum reaches the apices of the posterior coxae; the opercula are long, about reaching the penultimate segment of the abdomen, moderately straight inwardly and outwardly, their apices convexly rounded.

Leng. excl. tegm. 25 millim.; exp. tegm. 85 millim.

*Hab.* British New Guinea, Port Moresby (Loria).

A species to be recognised by its dark colouration, and most nearly allied to *C. recedens*, Walk., one of Wallace's captures in New Guinea.

4. *Pomponia gigantea*, n. sp. — ♀. Body above and beneath and legs black, posterior tarsi ochraceous; eyes dull ochraceous; body above faintly greyish pilose.

Tegmina hyaline, slightly infuscated, the venation piceous, the bases and apices of the apical areas more or less infuscated, the bases transversely, the apices in a series of longitudinal marginal spots. Wings hyaline the venation piceous.

The rostrum about reaches the apices of the posterior coxae.

Leng. ♀ excl. tegm. 45 millim.; exp. tegm. 164 millim.

*Hab.* Port Moresby (Loria).

This fine species of which I have only seen one female specimen is probably the largest Cicada in existence, — at least it is so according to present knowledge. — In *P. imperatoria*, Westw. the females are always smaller than the males, and are probably so in the case of *P. gigantea* here described.

**Auta**, n. gen.

♀. Body moderately long and slender. Head broad, including eyes a little wider than the anterior margin of the mesonotum; the vertex concave in front; the basal margin of the face distinctly and very robustly incrassated; ocelli about as far apart from eyes as from each other. Pronotum with the lateral margins almost straight. Anterior femora distinctly and prominently spined. Tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina with the basal cell very long; apical areas eight; interior ulnar area about as wide at apex as at base; wings with five apical areas.

This genus is allied to *Rustia*, Stål, from which it differs by the non-produced vertical angles of the head, the incrassated basal margin of the face, the non-sinuuated lateral margins of the pronotum etc.

The description is founded on two female specimens, which prevents a proper diagnosis being made as to the tympana and opercula.

5. **Auta insignis**, n. sp. — Body above brownish ochraceous, inner border of the incrassated basal margin of face, three small lineate spots between eyes; two central fasciae, the incisures and two discal lineate spots to pronotum; two small spots on mesonotum in front of the anterior angles of basal cruciform elevation, black. Body beneath brownish-ochraceous; central spot and margin to face black (these markings very indistinct in a second specimen); femoral spines and apices of the tibiae black; tarsi more or less black.

Tegmina and wings pale hyaline, venation piceous, the first with the costal area brownish-ochraceous, and with a large costal opaque castaneous spot above upper ulnar area.

♀. Leng. excl. tegm. 14 millim. Exp. tegm. 40 millim.

*Hab.* British New Guinea, Moroka (Loria).

6. **Lembeja papuensis**, n. sp. — Body above and beneath dull ochraceous; eyes and apex of rostrum piceous.

Tegmina talc-like, very pale ochraceous, thickly and minutely freckled with darker ochraceous; costal area and extreme base pale reddish-castaneous; venation pale brownish thickly spotted with darker colouration. Wings pale hyaline, the venation brownish.

The rostrum almost reaches to the intermediate coxae.

Leng. excl. tegm. ♂ 28; ♀ 32 millim; exp. tegm. ♂ 70; ♀ 90 millim.

*Hab.* British New Guinea, Dilo (Loria).

In this species the transverse rudimentary vein of the tegmina connecting the base of the second and the apex of the fifth ulnar areas seems only distinctly visible in the female sex. From *L. paradoxa*, Karsch, described from Port Moresby, it may be distinguished by its much larger size.

7. **Baeturia rubricata**, n. sp. — Head and thorax above olivaceous; abdomen ochraceous; body beneath and legs pale olivaceous or ochraceous; eyes piceous.

Tegmina and wings pale hyaline, the venation brownish-ochraceous; extreme bases of tegmina and wings pale sanguineous.

Rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae.

Leng. excl. tegm. 23 to 26 millim.; exp. tegm. 62 to 82 millim.

*Hab.* British New Guinea; Paumomu Riv., Aroma; Isld. Good-enough (Loria).

A species to be recognized by the sanguineous bases of the tegmina and wings.

8. **Baeturia Loriae**, n. sp. — Body above olivaceous-green or ochraceous — probably the first is the normal colour in fresh specimens — abdomen above with six longitudinal rows of piceous spots arranged in pairs, two central and two near each lateral margin — these spots seem to be easily obliterated and are only perfect in very fresh specimens — body beneath and legs pale ochraceous or olivaceous, the apex of the rostrum piceous.

Tegmina and wings pale hyaline, their extreme base reddish-ochraceous, the venation olivaceous or ochraceous.

Rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae.

Leng. excl. tegm. ♂ and ♀ 25 millim.; exp. tegm. ♂ and ♀ 65 millim.

*Hab.* British New Guinea; Moroka, Paumomu Riv. (Loria).

Allied to *B. subnotata*, Walk. a Batchian species.

9. **Baeturia viridicata**, n. sp. — Body above and beneath with legs and rostrum pale ochraceous with a greenish tinge, tarsi pale castaneous.

Tegmina talc-like and pale greenish, the costal area and venation ochraceous. Wings pale hyaline with the venation ochraceous.

Rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae. Face with a deep central longitudinal sulcation extending for about one third its length from base. Tegmina with the first, fourth and sixth apical areas longest.

Leng. excl. tegm. ♂ 24 millim.; exp. tegm. 48 millim.

*Hab.* British New Guinea, Dilo, Kapakapa (Loria).

A species peculiar by the green colouration of the tegmina and the length of the upper apical area.

10. **Acrilla globosa**, n. sp. — Body above pale olivaceous, body beneath and legs more or less ochraceous; tibiae and tarsi more or less pale castaneous.

Tegmina and wings pale hyaline, the venation olivaceous; the first with the upper apical area nearly twice as long as the second; upper ulnar area nearly twice as long as second.

Leng. excl. tegm. ♂ 29 and ♀ 21 millim.; exp. tegm. ♂ 56, ♀ 62 millim.

*Hab.* British New Guinea, Paumomu Riv., Haveri (Loria).

Allied to *A. adipata*, Stål, from which it differs particularly by the lengths of the upper apical and ulnar areas.

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